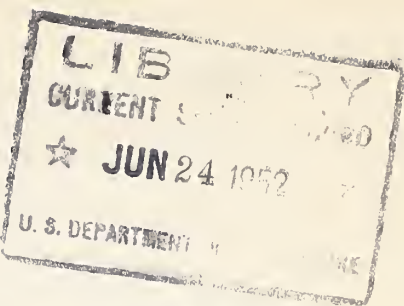


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Foreign

CROPS AND MARKETS



VOLUME 64

NUMBER 24

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FOR RELEASE
MONDAY
JUNE 16, 1952

L A T E N E W S

Exports of cotton from the United States in April totaled 334,000 running bales, including 110,000 bales to Japan, 47,000 to India, 46,000 to Italy, 19,000 to the United Kingdom, 16,000 to the Netherlands, 15,000 to Canada, 14,000 to Western Germany, 13,000 to Yugoslavia and 10,000 to Korea. (A more complete report will be published in the June 23 issue of Foreign Crops and Markets).

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United States imports of cotton in April totaled only 1,449 bales (of 500 pounds gross), including 1,244 from Egypt, 142 from Burma, 62 from Peru and 1 from India. The August-April 1951-52 total of 68,211 bales is only 46 percent of the 147,000 bales imported during a corresponding period a year ago.

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Cotton linters exports from the United States in April totaled 20,368 running bales, including 5,615 bales to France, 4,878 to Western Germany, 4,464 to the United Kingdom, 3,544 to Japan, 705 to Italy, 600 to Canada, 553 to Belgium and 9 to Costa Rica.

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FOREIGN CROPS AND MARKETS

Published weekly to inform producers, processors, distributors and consumers of farm products of current developments abroad in the crop and livestock industries, foreign trends in prices and consumption of farm products, and world agricultural trade. Circulation of this periodical is free to persons in the U. S. needing the information it contains in farming, business and professional operations. Issued by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D.C.

WORLD RICE TRADE GAINS IN 1951 BUT STILL FAR BELOW PREWAR

International trade in rice during 1951 increased 19 percent from the preceding year, according to the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Though this is the largest yearly gain since World War II -- trade in rice has gained steadily in volume in the last 6 years -- it is only 55 percent of the prewar average (1936-40) trade. Total exports, including reexports, of 11,030 million pounds of rice in terms of milled compare with 9,280 million pounds a year earlier and 20,000 million pounds in the prewar period.

Statistics of world trade in rice for the postwar 5-year average 1946-50 period are published for the first time in the summary table accompanying this article. The statistics in this table for the prewar and postwar periods, together with the 1950 and 1951 trade, present some noticeable contrasts with respect to countries of supply.

The major shift in the postwar trade in rice compared with the prewar level was the rise in the exports of countries other than in Asia. This was largely the result of the sharp decline in the export availabilities of the Orient. The gain occurred especially in the Western Hemisphere, where the surplus countries more than trebled the exports of rice.

The rice exports of the principal surplus countries in Africa and Oceania are more than twice as large as before the war. The shipments of Italy, virtually the sole exporter of Europe in the last 2 decades, are considerably larger than in prewar years. The reexport trade of Europe's importing countries, however, which comprised a large share of that Continent's trade in rice, has not been restored to any where near the prewar volume.

In 1951, Asia's total exports, including reexports, exceeded total imports for the second year since the war. The 1951 net exports of 170 million pounds, however, were less than in 1950, when net exports totalled 330 million pounds. The Western Hemisphere was surplus in rice to the extent of 650 million pounds, Africa approximately 400 million pounds, and Oceania slightly more than 30 million pounds. Europe was the only Continent to show net imports of rice, with a deficit of approximately 400 million pounds.

Exporting countries: Most of the gain in rice exports during 1951 was in the Orient. Accounting for 73 percent of the world trade in rice, Asiatic countries exported 8,000 million pounds of milled rice as against 6,600 million pounds a year earlier. For purposes of comparison, these countries before the war exported 18.5 million pounds, or 93 percent of the world trade in rice.

Thailand, the largest exporter in 1951, shipped as much as 31 percent of the world trade. Although exports from that country were only moderately above 1950 trade, they showed a substantial recovery from early postwar years and surpassed the prewar average by a considerable margin.

Rice (in terms of milled): International trade, averages 1936-40 and 1946-50, annual 1950-51

Continent and country	Average 1936-40		Average 1946-50		1950 1/		1951 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
NORTH AMERICA:								
British Honduras.....	-	2,764:	-	2,644:	-	2,796:	-	-
Canada.....	2,525:	50,958:	1,026:	42,747:	3,214:	59,860:	25,028:	92,540
Costa Rica.....	0:	2,053:	525:	1,939:	0:	3,978:	353:	-
El Salvador.....	2,641:	3:	3,605:	108:	18:	326:	-	5,300
Guatemala.....	2/	75:	279:	856:	2/	1,487:	-	-
Honduras 2/.....	1:	2,591:	2,293:	378:	806:	-	354:	-
Mexico.....	18,555:	347:	47,313:	1,561:	60,554:	2:	1,768:	-
Nicaragua.....	150:	518:	10,643:	2/	4,544:	-	18,403:	-
Panama.....	-	13,398:	3:	6,762:	0:	29:	0:	7,811
United States.....	235,206:	20,534:	965,242:	3,170:	1,085,147:	4,745:	1,071,496:	75,743
Behamas.....	-	3,809:	-	2,459:	-	4,138:	-	3,742
Barbados.....	-	20,675:	-	15,530:	-	-	-	-
Cuba.....	60:	444,612:	2/	541,616:	-	640,874:	-	566,000
Dominican Republic.....	165:	7,989:	2,187:	1,776:	3:	1:	5:	2,000
Guadeloupe.....	-	15,467:	-	12,165:	-	15,143:	-	10,774
Haiti 5/.....	1:	2,359:	824:	442:	2:	173:	-	-
Jamaica.....	-	41,798:	-	15,488:	-	-	-	-
Martinique.....	-	6,508:	-	5,388:	-	5,807:	-	6,173
Trinidad and Tobago.....	-	42,376:	-	25,972:	-	-	-	-
Total 1/.....	259,775:	690,821:	1,035,263:	704,142:	1,155,611:	823,934:	1,117,607:	867,343
EUROPE:								
Austria.....	5: 4/	62,366:	7:	9,735:	5:	7,159:	- 5/	47,536
Belgium.....	29,249:	140,798:	603:	47,310:	157:	110,193:	26,215:	108,733
Czechoslovakia.....	3:	84,898:	-	5,939:	-	-	-	-
Denmark.....	45:	19,082:	0:	2,041:	0:	5,169:	-	-
Ireland.....	0:	7,909:	-	3,113:	-	6,119:	-	-
Finland.....	0:	31,723:	0:	3,453:	0:	3,993:	0:	15,712
France.....	31,120:	1,239,561:	1,003:	77,787:	4,810:	184,066:	1,949:	171,778
Germany.....	38,288:	483,566:	0:	88,422:	0:	275,822:	0:	193,717
Greece.....	0:	63,719:	-	24,407:	-	34,050:	-	-
Hungary.....	0:	43,438:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Iceland.....	0:	1,249:	-	988:	-	1,238:	-	1,223
Italy.....	335,639:	1,400:	177,327:	746:	493,203:	2/	491,632:	27
Netherlands.....	187,911:	378,363:	11,915:	52,742:	58,069:	187,331:	87,313:	169,494
Norway.....	420:	11,157:	0: 4/	2,901:	-	-	-	-
Poland.....	20,315:	92,923:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	186:	16,641:	4,510:	17,315:	4:	31,352:	-	2,539
Rumania.....	1,303:	46,597:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	11,695: 4/	81,733:	13,356:	1,431:	4,497:	-	-	-
Sweden.....	109:	33,374:	46:	11,496:	0:	46,625:	0:	23,891
Switzerland.....	14:	58,594:	40:	47,191:	1:	111,953:	34:	32,954
United Kingdom.....	12,202:	311,174:	2,510:	72,953:	-	126,303:	-	158,100
Yugoslavia.....	153:	47,168:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total 1/.....	671,775:	3,275,669:	211,317:	477,592:	560,746:	1,151,188:	615,143:	1,023,468

Continued --

Rice (in terms of milled): International trade, averages 1936-40 and 1946-50, annual 1950-51

Continent and country	Average 1936-40		Average 1946-50		1950 1/		1951 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
U.S.S.R.....	4/	2,403:4/	94,300:	-	-	-	-	-
ASIA:								
Aden.....	42,015:	49,996:4/	5,291:4/	9,535:	-	-	-	-
Iran 8/.....	64,129:	1,252:	49,320:	55:	50,706:	-	88,200:	-
Iraq.....	13,029:	84:4/	2,774:4/	2,211:	-	-	25,000:	-
Israel (Palestine).....	2,381:	41,020:	-	14,528:	-	13,876:	-	-
Syria and Lebanon.....	18:	37,646:	-	22,796:	-	48,501:	-	-
Turkey.....	10:	156:	4:	447:	2/	388:5/	1:5/	165
British Borneo.....	-	128,806:	-	57,716:	-	61,729:	-	83,775
Burma.....	6,535,742:	-	2,147,120:	-	2,639,358:	-	2,796,387:	-
Ceylon.....	7:	1,219,294:	1,812:	810,906:	2,680:	1,098,490:	2,485:	886,437
China.....	26,840:	870,994:	2,814:	501,306:	-	185,000:	150,000:	45,000
Manchuria.....	4/	10,485:4/	-	-	-	-	-	-
Taiwan 2/.....	1,426,661:	8,321:	50,524:	25,126:	50,995:	124,280:	-	-
Indochina.....	3,232,998:	11,519:	247,261:	83:	267,215:	417:	725,551:	-
Hong Kong.....	602,314:	1,075,402:	10,185:	268,476:	-	361,554:	-	462,966
India 10/.....	622,218:	3,726,688:	860:	1,244,174:	-	790,332:	-	1,677,760
Japan 9/.....	11/231,632:11/4,	122,395:	-	386,485:	-	1,479,720:	-	1,707,707
Korea 9/.....	2,367,393:	72,735:	39,526:	50,782:	50,995:	124,280:	-	-
Malaya.....	369,852:	1,746,239:	21,934:	851,765:	47,882:	1,024,428:	163,550:	1,281,150
Indonesia.....	73,737:	499,118:	1,456:	433,462:	1,866:	755,073:	-	1,031,753
Philippine Republic.....	1,316:	130,886:	44,496:	237,105:	28,660:	10,844:	0:	240,575
Portuguese India.....	62:	54,736:	-	20,900:	-	39,683:	-	13,228
Thailand.....	2,920,437:	-	1,919,197:	-	3,269,969:	-	3,429,476:	-
Total 7/.....	18,543,276:	13,993,564:	4,585,114:	5,092,980:	6,577,206:	6,242,752:	8,032,150:	7,850,516
SOUTH AMERICA:								
Argentina.....	467:	52,286:	2,919:	12/	12/	12/	12/	12/
Bolivia.....	0:	18,371:	-	17,665:	-	18,102:	-	19,244
Brazil.....	83,335:	0:	321,078:	-	209,102:	-	363,214:	-
British Guiana.....	34,296:	5:	52,199:	-	65,094:	-	68,251:	-
Chile.....	3:	24,137:	25,854:	-	25,210:	-	3,803:	137
Colombia.....	3:	29,614:	3,497:	5,352:	-	8,267:	-	-
Ecuador.....	25,685:	4:	122,598:	-	139,586:	-	11,071:	-
French Guiana.....	0:	2,692:	-	1,636:	-	2,035:	-	1,548
Paraguay.....	0:	327:	227:	178:	992:	215:	-	-
Peru.....	51:	44,742:	-	15,050:	-	56,330:	-	-
Surinam.....	10,654:	4:	9,251:	2/	9,360:	1:	8,065:	-
Uruguay.....	3,775:	191:	12,266:	1,066:	23,822:	-	23,581:	-
Venezuela.....	0:	32,924:	-	38,389:	-	60,803:	-	53,755
Total.....	158,269:	205,267:	549,889:	79,333:	473,296:	145,753:	479,985:	81,136

Continued --

Rice (in terms of milled): International trade, averages 1936-40 and 1946-50, annual 1950-51

-continued-

Continent and country	Average 1936-40		Average 1946-50		1950 1/		1951 1/	
	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports	Exports	Imports
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
AFRICA:								
Algeria.....	4,918	65,224	-	6,884	-	11,684	-	-
Belgian Congo.....	3,132	611	7,314	1,582	18,846	40	4,459	-
Nyasaland.....	4/	30:4/	905	-	-	-	-	-
Tanganyika.....	980	21,805:4/	5,984:4/	3,870	-	-	336	1,004
Zanzibar.....	436	38,033	2	1,760	-	11,023	-	-
Gambia.....	-	11,245	-	4/	392,819	-	-	-
Egypt.....	276,601	4,150	547,993	41	191	9,398	692,245	103
Egyptian Sudan.....	252	6,719	-	8,876	-	-	-	-
Italian Somaliland.....	0	12,830	-	255	-	-	-	-
Fr. Equatorial Africa.....	-	6,524	-	3,912	-	4,169	-	7,652
French Morocco.....	-	24,719	-	4,761	-	7,716	-	4,409
French Cameroons.....	-	6,208	-	3,015	-	12,613	-	9,777
French West Africa.....	534	180,336	798	75,083	1,984	122,836	-	153,202
Gold Coast.....	8	24,942	-	1,584	-	-	-	-
Liberia.....	4/	5,556	-	3,120	-	3,304	-	-
Madagascar.....	15,942	3,848	4,715	6,004	5,524	0	3,428	-
Mauritius.....	34	123,091	375	58,576	-	66,138	-	46,297
Mozambique.....	215	18,341	2,452	541	1,028	66	-	-
Nigeria.....	-	21,376:4/	320:4/	34	-	-	-	-
Angola.....	3,422	216	10,088	15	6,254	-	-	-
Portuguese Guinea.....	9,634	0:4/	3,603	-	-	-	-	-
Reunion.....	-	67,465	-	33,668	-	34,200	-	36,413
Seychelles Islands.....	-	5,990	-	2,471	-	-	-	-
Southern Rhodesia.....	75	2,249	190	2,020	328	4,095	-	-
Tunisia.....	-	45,418	1	1,420	-	1,587	-	-
Union of South Africa.....	0	139,021	0	27,083	0	1,280	-	2,205
Total 7/.....	318,624	923,302	584,744	276,690	437,597	318,570	724,612	331,643
OCEANIA:								
Australia 3/.....	29,025	5,268	63,139	-	77,486	-	-	-
New Guinea.....	-	21,840	-	9,755	-	-	-	-
French Oceania.....	4/	3,047	-	2,463	-	1,911	-	2,943
New Caledonia.....	238	7,183	-	4,739	-	5,538	-	3,329
New Zealand.....	17	8,542	-	3,558	-	-	-	-
Western Samoa.....	-	1,314	-	624	-	-	-	-
Total 7/.....	29,285	101,077	63,139	32,497	77,486	32,744	65,000	33,000
World total 7/.....	19,983,407	19,284,000	7,029,466	6,724,234	9,281,942	8,805,941	11,034,497	10,367,106

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Less than 500 pounds. 3/ July-June. 4/ Less than 5-year average. 5/ January-November. 6/ October September. 7/ Including countries not shown. 8/ March 21-March 20 to 1948. August 23-August 22 beginning 1949. 9/ Pre-war shipments to Japan from the Japanese colonies, Korea and Taiwan, comprised the principal trade of the 3 lands. 10/ April-March to 1940-41. Includes Pakistan to August 15, 1947. 11/ November-October. 12/ Insignificant if any. 13/ January-September. 14/ January October.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments and reports of United States Foreign Service officers. Includes milled, broken, semimilled unconverted and rough rice in terms of milled. Exports include reexports.

Burma's 1951 exports, representing one-fourth of the world trade, also increased from a year earlier. Shipments were only 43 percent, however, of the prewar level. Exports from Indochina in 1951 were more than double both the postwar average and 1950 totals, but were still only 22 percent of the prewar level.

Taiwan (Formosa) exported larger quantities mainly to Japan and Korea. China reportedly exported (net) around 100 million pounds of rice which went to India. Reexports from Malaya were more than twice those of 1950.

The total 1951 exports of rice from the Western Hemisphere of 1,600 million pounds were slightly less than in 1950 and were approximately the same as during the postwar average period. The United States again ranked third in world exports and shipped 10 percent of the world total. Rice exports from the United States were nearly up to the record volume of the preceding year and were more than 4 times as large as the prewar level. Brazil's exports of rice in 1951 were the largest in several years. British Guiana, having increased exports steadily in postwar years, shipped a record quantity in 1951. The exports of rice from Ecuador in 1951 dropped sharply from the postwar period as a result of unfavorable weather, and those of Chile reflected a continued downward trend in the postwar years.

The 1951 rice exports of both Egypt and Australia were near record in volume, and were more than double their average shipments prior to World War II.

Importing countries: Japan in 1951 again was the world's largest importer of rice, followed by India, Malaya, Indonesia, Ceylon, Cuba and Hong Kong. The primary sources of rice for these heavy importers were the surplus countries of Asia; nevertheless, considerable quantities were obtained from countries outside Asia, as Egypt, the United States, Brazil, Italy and Belgian Congo.

With the exception of Ceylon, the 1951 rice imports of the deficit countries of the Orient showed a substantial increase from the level of 1950. The total imports into these countries, however, were only 60 percent of average in the prewar years.

The continued steady demand for rice in Cuba, the largest importer outside of Asia, held the North American imports to a level higher than in both the prewar and postwar periods. Canada's imports not only regained the prewar level, but in 1951 exceeded any quantity taken previously. Approximately one-fourth of these imports, however, were reexported to other countries.

On the other hand, the total rice imports of South America in 1951, remaining at the postwar level, were less than one-half of the prewar exports. Bolivia and Venezuela continued to import in about the same volume as in the postwar period, while the abnormally high 1950 imports of Peru were not repeated.

Rice imports in most countries of Europe in 1951 showed a decline from 1950. Austria and the United Kingdom, being exceptions, took substantially larger imports. Africa's imports increased markedly, chiefly in the French colonies which obtained more rice as a result of the increase in export availabilities from Indochina.--By L. Thelma Willahan, based, in part upon U. S. Foreign Service reports.

(For a discussion of the outlook for 1952 world trade in rice, see Circular FR 5-52, April 28, 1952.)

U.S. FOREIGN TRADE IN AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS DURING APRIL 1952 ^{1/}

United States exports of agricultural products during April, the tenth month of fiscal 1951-52, were valued at \$292,601,000 compared with \$419,984,000 during April a year ago. The country's exports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, were valued at \$1,320,712,000 against \$1,352,838,000 in the same month last year. Agricultural products constituted 22 percent of the total during the month under review compared with 31 percent during the corresponding month a year earlier.

On a value basis, wheat and wheat flour remained in first place as the nation's most important agricultural export during the month, total shipments being valued at \$93,368,000. This represents a decline of 23 percent from the \$120,585,000 worth exported during the same month last year. Second position was held by cotton, the total exports of which were valued at \$72,399,000 compared with \$117,540,000 in April 1951, representing a reduction of 38 percent. Corn and grain sorghums continued to run a close race for third position, the month's exports of corn being valued at \$15,020,000 and grain sorghums at \$14,747,000. During April 1951, corn exports were valued at \$26,505,000 and grain sorghums at \$11,224,000.

On a quantitative basis, the outstanding features of the April agricultural exports compared with those for the same month a year ago were the very large reductions in the outward movement of a number of commodities, especially cheese, whole dried milk, nonfat dry milk solids, evaporated milk, dried eggs, lard, cotton, pears, apples, barley, barley malt, corn, wheat, and wheat flour, hops, soybeans, soybean oil, and tobacco. On the other hand, the quantitative figures reveal very large increases in exports of a number of other products, especially beef and veal, pork, tallow, grapefruit, oranges, dried prunes, raisins and currants, milled rice, white potatoes and canned vegetables.

^{1/} More complete details than presented in this summary will be published in United States Foreign Trade in Agricultural Products for April 1952, available on request from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

UNITED STATES: Summary of exports, domestic, of selected
agricultural products, during April 1951 and 1952

Commodity exported	Unit	April			
		Quantity		Value	
		1951	1952	1951	1952
				1,000	1,000
ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands	Thousands	dollars	dollars
Butter	Lb.	247	211	175	161
Cheese	Lb.	1,332	257	358	131
Milk, condensed	Lb.	2,961	2,301	653	560
Milk, whole, dried	Lb.	5,085	2,499	2,911	1,377
Nonfat dry milk solids	Lb.	12,175	4,415	1,063	767
Milk, evaporated	Lb.	22,487	8,296	3,256	1,364
Eggs, dried	Lb.	9,793	474	6,878	216
Beef and veal, total 1/	Lb.	495	892	264	338
Pork, total 1/	Lb.	3,710	7,997	1,264	2,000
Horse meat	Lb.	2,064	1,613	226	219
Lard	Lb.	66,995	51,552	14,114	6,923
Tallow, edible and inedible	Lb.	50,962	58,049	9,713	4,298
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmf'd, excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale	489	345	117,540	72,399
Apples, fresh	Lb.	14,522	8,391	593	572
Grapefruit, fresh	Lb.	11,731	17,444	466	543
Oranges, fresh	Lb.	46,646	68,329	2,236	2,913
Pears, fresh	Lb.	852	175	79	20
Prunes, dried	Lb.	1,826	5,059	329	607
Raisins and currants	Lb.	2,512	6,388	470	654
Fruits, canned	Lb.	6,679	6,939	1,140	1,156
Fruit juices	Gal.	1,822	2,361	2,426	1,742
Barley, grain (48 lb.)	Bu.	6,055	1,958	9,148	3,260
Barley malt (34 lb.)	Bu.	477	347	1,197	899
Corn, grain (56 lb.)	Bu.	14,097	7,476	26,505	15,020
Grain sorghums (56 lb.)	Bu.	7,969	8,797	11,224	14,747
Rice, milled, brown, etc.	Lb.	41,883	128,408	4,194	10,869
Wheat, grain (60 lb.)	Bu.	52,087	35,799	105,484	85,843
Flour, wholly of U.S. wheat (100 lb.)	Bag	2,997	1,351	14,094	6,457
Flour, other (100 lb.)	Bag	177	196	1,007	1,068
Hops	Lb.	667	337	545	253
Peanuts, shelled	Lb.	61	74	28	35
Soybeans (except canned) (60 lb.)	Bu.	3,308	1,507	12,213	4,562
Soybean oil, crude, refined, etc. ..	Lb.	45,715	6,493	9,006	858
Soybean flour	Lb.	420	617	26	45
Seeds, field and garden	Lb.	2,024	1,433	503	348
Tobacco, bright flue-cured	Lb.	21,249	12,137	13,299	7,662
Tobacco, leaf, other	Lb.	11,026	5,741	5,381	3,387
Beans, dried	Lb.	27,132	23,658	1,327	1,630
Peas, dried	Lb.	5,939	5,381	397	369
Potatoes, white	Lb.	6,668	36,821	211	1,508
Vegetables, canned	Lb.	4,322	9,187	711	1,116
Total above				382,654	258,896
Food exported for relief, etc.				3,483	427
Other agricultural products				33,847	33,278
Total agricultural				419,984	292,601
Total all commodities				1,352,838	1,320,712

1/ Product weight.

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

UNITED STATES: Summary of imports for consumption
of selected agricultural products during April 1951 and 1952

Commodity imported SUPPLEMENTARY	Unit	April			
		Quantity		Value	
		1951	1952	1951	1952
				1,000	1,000
ANIMALS AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS:		Thousands:	Thousands:	dollars:	dollars:
Cattle, dutiable	No.:	24	0	6,092	0
Cattle, free (for breeding)	No.:	2	0	920	0
Casein and lactarene	Lb.:	3,949	2,349	1,298	356
Cheese	Lb.:	3,212	3,263	1,458	1,437
Hides and skins	Lb.:	17,484	15,828	10,407	5,945
Beef canned, incl. corned	Lb.:	12,622	8,242	4,014	2,813
Wool, unmfed, excl. free, etc.	Lb.:	53,398	37,588	80,255	29,811
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Cotton, unmfed., excl. linters (480 lb.)	Bale:	10	1	1,723	494
Jute and jute butts, unmfed. (2,240 lb.)	Ton :	14	2	4,115	869
Apples, green or ripe (50 lb.)	Bu.:	261	57	540	223
Olives in brine	Gal.:	1,186	1,550	2,276	2,296
Pineapples, prep. or preserved	Lb.:	12,922	6,102	1,243	693
Barley malt	Lb.:	8,989	5,406	527	331
Hops	Lb.:	1,295	53	2,041	57
Almonds, shelled	Lb.:	406	210	142	83
Brazil or cream nuts, not shelled ...	Lb.:	0	981	0	138
Cashew nuts	Lb.:	3,706	3,406	1,429	1,511
Coconut meat, shredded, etc.	Lb.:	7,236	4,520	1,309	539
Castor beans	Lb.:	13,758	8,723	1,384	964
Copra	Lb.:	63,242	47,216	7,386	2,708
Flaxseed (56 lb.)	Bu.:	0	0	0	0
Coconut oil	Lb.:	12,696	7,921	2,139	700
Palm oil	Lb.:	5,115	5,422	769	955
Tung oil	Lb.:	1,974	3,729	686	1,431
Sugar, excl. beet (2,000 lb.)	Ton:	384	397	39,717	41,832
Molasses, unfit for human consumption	Gal.:	25,859	25,084	5,005	4,658
Tobacco, cigarette leaf	Lb.:	5,720	5,784	3,865	3,862
Tobacco, other leaf	Lb.:	1,398	1,336	2,231	2,173
Potatoes, white	Lb.:	28,980	20,837	444	857
Tomatoes, natural state	Lb.:	33,133	33,774	2,384	2,441
COMPLEMENTARY					
Wool, unmfed., free in bond	Lb.:	21,474	13,430	24,781	7,900
VEGETABLE PRODUCTS:					
Bananas	Bunch	4,579	4,772	4,918	5,331
Coffee (ex. into Puerto Rico)	Lb.:	191,638	225,319	96,246	115,485
Cocoa or cacao beans	Lb.:	55,974	53,201	18,206	17,892
Tea	Lb.:	11,973	8,798	5,774	3,829
Spices (complementary)	Lb.:	7,146	6,068	4,958	4,831
Sisal and henequen (2,240 lb.)	Ton:	14	15	5,685	7,555
Rubber, crude	Lb.:	136,444	185,861	73,232	75,927
Total above				419,599	348,927
Other agricultural products				59,547	59,407
Total agricultural products				479,146	408,334
Total all commodities				965,953	935,067

Compiled from official records, Bureau of the Census.

United States imports of agricultural products during April 1952 were valued at \$408,334,000 compared with \$479,146,000 in the same month last year, a reduction of 15 percent. The country's imports of all commodities, agricultural as well as nonagricultural, amounted in value to \$935,067,000 against \$965,953,000 during April a year ago. Agricultural products represented 44 percent of the April 1952 total compared with 50 percent for the same month a year ago. As usual, the leading agricultural imports were coffee, rubber, sugar and wool.

On a quantitative basis, the April 1952 imports compared with those for the same month last year reveal very large reductions in imports of most commodities, especially live cattle, casein and lactarene, hides and skins, canned and corned beef, wool, cotton jute and jute butts, apples, prepared and preserved pineapples, barley malt, hops, coconut meat, castor beans, copra, coconut oil, white potatoes, tea and spices. The only commodities for which the April 1952 imports were substantially larger than for the same month last year were olives in brine, Brazil nuts, palm oil, tung oil, coffee and rubber.

Mainly because of a large inward movement of essential products not produced in commercial quantities in the United States, the value of the Nation's agricultural imports during the month under review exceeded the value of its agricultural exports by \$115,733,000. During April last year, agricultural imports exceeded the value of agricultural exports by \$59,162,000. -----By Leo. J. Schaben.

WORLD WOOL PRODUCTION AT 4,070 MILLION POUNDS IN 1952 1/

World wool production in 1952 is estimated at 4,070 million pounds, grease basis, an increase of approximately 70 million pounds over the revised 1951 total according to the semi-annual wool report of the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. World wool production has maintained a slow upward trend since the 1947 low of 3710 million pounds and in 1952 is expected to exceed the wartime average, but is not up to the peak production of 4,200 in 1941. This estimate includes both apparel and carpet wool and is on a grease basis.

Generally favorable weather conditions since 1947 over most of the world has allowed a steady increase in world sheep numbers. Numbers were estimated at 808 million head at the beginning of 1952 by this Office, an increase of 4 percent over 1951. This is considered a maximum gain on a world basis and is the result of a continual increase in wool prices from 1945 until the break in March of 1951. Both sheep numbers and wool production in 1952 are expected to exceed the prewar and wartime averages in all continental totals with the exception of the North American and African.

The greater number of sheep was expected to produce even more wool than is now indicated for 1951 and forecast for 1952. However, serious drought in Australia, Union of South Africa, and Argentina, three of the five major wool producing countries of the world, has reduced the fleece weight and quality to a considerable extent. It is still too early to accurately gauge the full effect the recent drought has had on 1951 production and to forecast the continued influence on 1952 production.

1/ A more extensive statement will soon be published as a Foreign Agriculture Circular available from the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington 25, D. C.

WOOL: Production in specified countries, greasy basis,
averages: 1936-40 and 1946-50; annual 1948 to 1952 1/

Continent and country	Averages					1950	1951 2/	1952 2/
	1936-40	1946-50	1948	1949	1950			
	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds	Million pounds
NORTH AMERICA								
Canada.....	15.6	12.4	11.9	9.8	9.5	8.7	8.7	8.7
Mexico.....	10.3	11.4	11.3	11.5	13.2	15.2	15.2	15.5
United States								
Shorn.....	360.6	238.5	231.8	212.9	215.4	225.5	-	-
Pulled.....	64.7	46.5	46.6	35.6	32.4	24.9	-	-
Total.....	425.3	285.0	278.4	248.5	247.8	250.4	-	260.0
Estimated total 3/.....	451.7	309.4	302.3	270.5	271.2	274.8	-	284.8
EUROPE								
Austria.....	2.1	3.0	3.1	3.6	3.0	3.5	3.2	3.2
Bulgaria.....	28.7	26.2	27.0	27.0	27.0	28.0	-	-
Finland.....	2.7	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.0	4.4	4.5	4.5
France 5/.....	37.1	30.6	29.3	33.9	35.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Germany (Western).....	21.7	16.8	16.8	19.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0
Greece.....	19.3	17.3	18.2	17.1	16.5	17.0	19.2	19.2
Hungary.....	12.9	5.2	5.4	5.9	6.8	-	-	-
Ireland.....	17.2	13.1	12.2	12.0	13.7	14.0	14.8	14.8
Italy.....	30.4	30.2	28.9	35.3	35.0	35.5	35.0	35.0
Netherlands.....	3.1	5.4	4.6	6.2	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
Norway.....	5.9	6.4	6.2	6.8	7.3	7.7	7.7	7.8
Poland.....	6.8	4.5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Portugal.....	16.3	18.4	18.0	17.0	21.2	22.0	22.0	22.0
Rumania 6/.....	40.7	30.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spain.....	70.0	83.2	88.0	82.0	90.0	90.0	90.0	90.0
United Kingdom.....	110.1	81.2	75.0	82.5	89.0	88.0	90.0	90.0
Yugoslavia.....	34.7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated total	483.4	426.6	424.5	444.7	468.0	478.6	482.9	482.9
(excl. U.S.S.R.) 7/								
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) 6/8/	310.2	303.5	304.6	314.9	325.0	335.0	370.0	370.0

ASIA									
Iran.....	36.3 :	29.3 :	29.8 :	24.7 :	32.6 :	34.2 :	35.0 :		
Iraq.....	21.6 :	27.3 :	32.7 :	26.7 :	28.7 :	30.0 :	32.0 :		
Lebanon.....	-	-	-	-	-	2.4 :	2.5 :		
Syria.....	10.7 :	12.2 :	12.1 :	10.0 :	13.0 :	15.0 :	16.0 :		
Turkey.....	67.7 :	70.7 :	75.5 :	70.9 :	67.2 :	73.0 :	75.0 :		
Afghanistan.....	15.0 :	16.4 :	17.0 :	17.2 :	18.0 :	18.0 :	18.0 :		
China 10/.....	88.0 :	75.0 :	75.0 :	75.0 :	75.0 :	75.0 :	75.0 :		
India.....	72.9 :	51.8 :	53.0 :	46.2 :	50.5 :	52.0 :	58.0 :		
Pakistan.....	-	26.4 :	26.0 :	27.0 :	27.0 :	25.0 :	25.0 :		
Estimated total 12/.....	344.2 :	355.6 :	367.7 :	344.2 :	358.9 :	369.5 :	381.5 :		
SOUTH AMERICA									
Argentina 13/.....	411.0 :	449.8 :	419.0 :	420.0 :	420.0 :	430.0 :	420.0 :		
Brazil 14/.....	35.5 :	45.8 :	45.2 :	48.5 :	47.4 :	51.8 :	52.0 :		
Chile.....	32.6 :	42.3 :	41.9 :	46.3 :	44.0 :	44.0 :	45.0 :		
Falkland Islands.....	4.0 :	4.2 :	4.2 :	4.3 :	4.7 :	4.8 :	5.0 :		
Peru.....	19.4 :	17.7 :	17.2 :	18.7 :	19.2 :	20.5 :	20.5 :		
Uruguay.....	126.2 :	162.9 :	144.0 :	163.3 :	180.8 :	187.4 :	188.0 :		
Estimated total 15/.....	638.9 :	735.4 :	685.0 :	712.7 :	727.7 :	750.1 :	742.4 :		
AFRICA									
Algeria.....	22.6 :	16.2 :	12.0 :	15.6 :	19.6 :	22.8 :	24.0 :		
Egypt.....	7.5 :	6.7 :	7.7 :	6.4 :	8.0 :	6.6 :	7.0 :		
French Morocco.....	35.1 :	27.2 :	28.0 :	30.0 :	33.1 :	35.3 :	39.7 :		
Tunisia.....	12.0 :	9.9 :	7.9 :	8.0 :	11.0 :	12.0 :	13.0 :		
Union of South Africa 16/.....	252.3 :	215.9 :	219.0 :	217.5 :	227.5 :	223.7 :	220.0 :		
Estimated total 17/.....	336.8 :	281.9 :	279.4 :	283.0 :	304.6 :	307.2 :	310.5 :		

OCEANIA

Australia.....	1,051.9 :	1,050.0 :	1,031.0 :	1,109.0 :	1,160.0 :	1,110.0 :	1,100.0 :		
New Zealand.....	313.8 :	371.6 :	367.0 :	390.0 :	372.0 :	374.0 :	390.0 :		
Total.....	1,365.9 :	1,421.7 :	1,398.1 :	1,499.1 :	1,532.1 :	1,484.1 :	1,490.1 :		
Estimated world total 18/.....	3,930.0 :	3,900.0 :	3,760.0 :	3,870.0 :	4,000.0 :	4,000.0 :	4,070.0 :		

1/ For summary purposes wool produced mostly in the spring in the Northern Hemisphere is combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Includes Southern Dobruja beginning 1944. Newfoundland, Netherlands West Indies, Guatemala and El Salvador. 4/ Based on present boundaries. 7/ Includes 5/ Data for years 1945 and 1946 not comparable with prewar and 1947. 6/ Based on present boundaries, Denmark, estimates for Albania and for countries producing 2 million pounds or less, namely Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Iceland, Sweden and Switzerland. 8/ Based on the number of sheep and an average fleece weight of 4.7 pounds per head. 9/ Includes Lebanon. 10/ Includes China proper (22 provinces), Manchuria, Jehol and Sinkiang (Turkestan). Figures for postwar years of 75 million pounds used only to indicate approximate level. 11/ Includes Pakistan. 12/ Includes estimates for Cyprus, Palestine and Transjordan, Outer Mongolia, Tibet and Nepal. 13/ Based on estimates of the Buenos Aires Branch, First National Bank of Boston through 1947. 14/ Estimates based largely on production in Rio Grande do Sul, which produces about 80 percent of the total. 15/ Includes relatively small production in Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Paraguay and Venezuela. 16/ Union of South Africa, Union Protectorates and South West Africa. 17/ Includes estimates for Kenya, French West Africa and Togo. 18/ Rounded to tens of millions.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, reports of U.S. Foreign Service officers, results of office research and other information. Estimates for countries having changed boundaries have been adjusted to present boundaries except as noted. June 9, 1952.

Receipts of wool into the auction from Australian producers for 10 months of the current season, however, are nearly 50 million pounds under receipts in the same period a year earlier.

Output of both shorn and pulled wool in the United States this year is expected to total about 260 million pounds, an increase of 10 million pounds over 1951, reflected the increase in sheep numbers and heavier average fleece weights. The more favorable prices for wool and lamb production which brought about the increase in the United States has not yet been reflected in Canada, where wool production is expected to remain the same in 1952 as in 1951.

Wool production in countries of Western Europe continues to increase gradually and is now forecast at about the same as in prewar and nearly 10 percent above the 1941-45 average.

Significant gains have been made in Iraq and Turkey over prewar and a notable increase is forecast for production in India in 1952.

In Argentina drought has reduced fleece weight and some shift from sheep to cattle is again taking place in the northern part of the country.

Wool production is expected to be maintained in Uruguay. However, overgrazing, because of the record number of sheep, and the present stalemate in wool marketing in both Uruguay and Argentina may bring about some reduction from the current forecast.

In the Union of South Africa, as noted, drought has curtailed production in the current season and the world outlook for wool prices may not encourage a return to the higher levels of the prewar period as was formerly expected.

Marketing in Australia confirms the earlier reduction in the estimate of the 1951 clip and favorable weather must prevail if the forecast of 1100 million pounds is realized.

Wool production is expected to be higher in 1952 than in 1951 for New Zealand. Sheep numbers are up and grazing conditions are relatively stable in that country.

This is one of a series of articles on world agricultural production approved by the Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations Committee on Foreign Crop and Livestock Statistics. It is based in part upon U.S. Foreign Service reports.

The foregoing summary is based upon estimates of the spring clip in the Northern Hemisphere combined with that produced in the season beginning July 1 or October 1 of the same year in the Southern Hemisphere. Pulled wool is included for most countries at its greasy equivalent. Late each spring an estimate is made of the Northern Hemisphere clip, plus a forecast for the Southern Hemisphere. Data, especially for the Southern Hemisphere, are reviewed at this time each fall.

INDIA CASHEW CROP 1952 FORECAST DOWN

The 1952 preliminary forecast of the India cashew crop is revised downward to 48,700 short tons unshelled basis compared with 50,400 tons (revised) for 1951 and 56,000 tons in 1950. The present forecast is equal to the 10-year (1941-50) estimate but about 2 percent below the 5-year (1946-50) average of 49,600 tons. These figures include Goa as well as India, but not East African imports.

According to the latest available information, unfavorable weather on the West Coast of India during March and April when the trees were in flower caused some damage. The heavy rains which fell during this period caused the loss of part of the next set.

The East African crop, according to Indian sources, has not been as large as originally forecast. At present the best available estimates indicate imports into India during the present season will total about 58,200 short tons unshelled basis of which 44,800 tons had already arrived by May 1, 1952 and another 9,000 tons is reported enroute at present. Indian sources believe there are possibly another 4,400 tons available for shipment to India later in the season. It is also reported that the Portuguese government has allotted about 11,000 short tons for processing in Africa. This has not been confirmed at this time.

The Indian crop converted to a 50 pound case shelled basis would be about 482,000 cases and the estimated East African imports would be about 582,000 cases, making the indicated 1952 pack in India 1,064,000 cases. This indicated pack is less than the forecast of February 25, 1952 which is very close to actual exports from India (including Goa) in 1951. According to available statistics about 1,052,000 cases were actually exported during 1951.

The 1952 export statistics are at present available only for the first quarter of 1952 for South India. Bombay statistics are not available. According to these statistics 3,884 short tons or about 155,400 cases of 50 pounds each were exported from South India. The United Kingdom was the destination for about 69,300 cases during this period followed by the United States with about 65,500 cases. The balance were to 10 other countries in rather minor lots. These figures should not be taken to mean they represent total exports for the period as statistics for Bombay and Goa are not yet available.

The price of unshelled African nuts has increased steadily from the RS 800 in January to RS 905 per ton of 2,240 pounds c.i.f. India. (About \$168 to \$190.) The Indian nuts have fluctuated from about RS 900 in March to RS 870 in May (\$189 down to \$186.90). The export prices of shelled nuts are given as follows:

		<u>C & F New York</u>	
		<u>320 count</u>	<u>Large pieces</u>
		<u>U.S. cents</u>	<u>U.S. cents</u>
January	1	50	38
January	15	52	38
February	1	54	38
February	15	53	38
March	1	49	38
March	15	47	36
April	1	49	38
April	15	52	38
Current prices are:		52	38

The prices given for large pieces are in most cases nominal as very little business was done with the United States in pieces.

The prices of different grades of kernels for June/July shipments are currently quoted as follows:

		<u>C & F New York</u>
		<u>U.S. cents</u>
210 count wholes		58
240 " "		56
320 " "		52
450 " "		50
Scorched Wholes		49
Butts		44
Splits		42
Pieces		38
Scorched Pieces		35

One recent sale to New York was reported on the basis of 53 cents for 320 count, September/November shipment.

Indian shippers feel that prices on cashews for shipment to the United States are too low in view of the high cost of raw nuts. They believe that the low prices offered are due to the heavy sales made to the United States late in 1951 for future shipments and the expectation of a bumper crop in both Africa and India. The India shippers also had expected bumper crops and had as a consequence sold at prices lower than warranted. It is reported some Indian shippers have fulfilled their contracts at a loss and there have been defaults on contracts. Some exporters have defaulted and made allowances up to 8 cents per pound.

According to some South India shippers the inquiries from the United States have fallen lately while that from the United Kingdom is increasing. All shelling plants in South India are reported working full time processing both African and Indian nuts. Many shippers are

INDIA: Cashew nuts, Forecast of production, 1952
with comparisons

(Rounded to nearest 100 short tons)

Year	Unshelled		
	Bombay District 1/	South India	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:			
1941-50	10,500	37,700	48,200
1946-50	11,000	38,600	49,600
Annual:			
1945	12,600	46,200	58,800
1946	16,800	58,800	75,600
1947	10,100	16,800	26,900
1948	11,800	39,200	51,000
1949	5,300	33,600	38,900
1950	11,200	44,800	56,000
1951 2/	11,200	39,200	50,400
1952 2/	11,200	37,000	48,200

1/ Includes Goa. 2/ Preliminary.

Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations. Prepared or estimated on the basis of official statistics of foreign governments, results of office research, trade and other information.

UNITED STATES: Imports of cashew nuts

(Crop year, September-August)

Year	SHELLED						
	Brazil	Goa	Haiti	India	Mozambique	Other	Total
	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons	Short tons
Average:							
1941-50	159	262	41	13,849	16	67	14,394
1946-50	155	489	40	19,000	30	30	19,744
Annual:							
1946-47	309	279	51	15,323	8	45	16,015
1947-48	351	419	23	14,749	0	43	15,585
1948-49	66	278	12	18,172	0	34	18,562
1949-50	40	513	30	20,403	0	22	21,008
1950-51	10	958	81	26,351	141	8	27,549
1951-52 1/	0	568	48	12,072	168	2/	12,856

1/ 8 months, September through April. 2/ Less than 1/2 ton.

Compiled from official records of the Bureau of Census.

of the opinion that the United Kingdom will give the United States a considerable amount of competition this season. According to London sources it is possible that the British may be in the market this season for 400,000 cases compared with earlier estimates of 300,000 cases. This estimate is presumably based on the fact that close to 300,000 cases have already been sold to the United Kingdom buyers and that interest continues.

This strong interest in cashews is believed due to exchange central regulations placed on other tree nuts. The British importers of nuts have been turning to cashews. There is reported to be a very good demand in the United Kingdom for these nuts. It is reported the United Kingdom has been showing considerable interest in large white pieces since United States buyers were not particularly interested in this grade a short time ago. British sources report that this particular grade has not been up to normal quality. Standard butts are also reported off quality if early shipments in the United Kingdom can be used as a base for judging.

United States imports for consumption statistics from September 1, 1951 to April 30, 1952 show 12,856 short tons were imported from all sources compared with 19,247 tons for the same period a year earlier and 27,549 tons for the entire 1950-51 season. According to these 1951-52 statistics 12,072 tons were from India, 568 tons from Goa, 48 tons from Haiti and the balance from various other sources.

It is interesting to note that in the past 16 months there have been 309 tons of direct imports of shelled cashews from Mozambique. The first direct importation of shelled cashews in the postwar period occurred in January 1946 when 5 tons are reported to have entered. During the war 5 tons were entered in May 1945. This country may develop into one of the more important non-Indian sources of cashews. It also gives one reason for placing some credence into a report of 11,000 tons being held back for possible shelling in Portuguese East Africa.--By Walter R. Schreiber.

COMMODITY DEVELOPMENTS

FATS AND OILS

SOYBEAN IMPORTS INTO EUROPE UP SHARPLY IN 1951

Imports of soybeans into Western Europe totaled 778,604 metric tons (28,608,506 bushels) last year compared with 271,248 tons (9,966,556 bushels) during 1950. The sharp rise resulted largely from greatly expanded imports from China (Manchurian beans). The first postwar exports from China to Europe of any consequence began in 1950 when the Netherlands received 58,069 tons and other countries received smaller quantities bringing the total to 97,000 tons. By 1951, imports from China rose to 503,400 tons and China replaced the United States as the principal supplier.

Imports from the United States also increased in 1951 (from 148,186 to 237,786 tons) but the share supplied by the United States dropped from 55 to 30 percent. China's share, conversely, rose from 35 percent in 1950 to 65 percent in 1951.

Other countries, mainly Brazil, accounted for some 10 percent of the soybeans imported into Western Europe during 1950 but, like the United States, an increased volume in 1951 represented a much smaller percentage of the total (about 5 percent).

SOYBEANS: Imports into Western Europe
by country of origin, 1950 and 1951 1/
(Metric tons)

Country	United States		China		Other 2/		Total	
	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951
Belgium.....	28,030	33,059	1,475	29,125	3,947	882	33,452	63,066
Denmark 3/.....	44,560	-	17,120	90,552	3,850	111	65,530	90,663
France.....	20	94,588	-	42,134	1,708	1,019	1,728	137,741
Western Germany.....	45,926	60,939	19,319	223,561	146	6,344	65,391	290,844
Italy.....	-	9,537	1,017	28,740	280	317	1,297	38,594
Netherlands.....	17,596	26,935	58,069	54,046	3,963	447	79,628	81,428
Norway.....	12,054	12,728	-	-	8,373	7,009	20,427	19,737
United Kingdom 3/....	-	-	-	35,252	3,795	21,279	3,795	56,531
Total.....	148,186	237,786	97,000	503,410	26,062	37,408	271,248	778,604

1/ Preliminary. 2/ Mainly Brazil. 3/ 1951 country breakdown subject to revision.

Compiled from official sources.

U.S. Department of Agriculture, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Fats and Oils Division.

NIGERIA HARVESTS LARGE OILSEED CROPS

Nigeria and the British Cameroons in 1951 had a good oilseed harvest, including bumper crops of peanuts and cottonseed. Production figures, however, are incomplete as yet.

The record peanut and cotton crops were due to very favorable weather, increased use of fertilizer, good prices, and the development of better roads from the growing areas to new buying stations. The peanut buying season was almost completed as of mid-May and purchases to May 1 totaled 462,100 short tons. All of this crop will not be exported before the beginning of the 1952-53 buying season because of the inability of the rail transport system to haul all of the nuts to the ports before that time. A provisional minimum price of £36 per long ton (\$90 per short ton) naked ex scale has been fixed for the 1952-53 peanut buying season. The average buying price for the 1951-52 buying season was £35-7 (\$88).

A provisional estimate of commercial cottonseed production for 1951-52 is 35,840 tons. During April 1952 the Department of Agriculture experimented on the extraction of cottonseed oil by the peanut mills, utilizing about 50 tons of seed. Extraction by this means was unsuccessful, as the seeds used were not de-linted and the lint cushioned the seed against the peanut crushers. It is anticipated that the next cotton crop, and subsequently the production of seed, will be even more satisfactory than this year's because of the very high fertilizer purchases to date. Farmers seem to be taking very readily to the idea of fertilizing.

Palm kernel production is not known but local authorities consider the export totals to comprise almost all of the kernels produced. Exports of kernels during 1951 amounted to 388,655 tons or 17 percent less than 1950 shipments. Palm oil exports totaled 167,722 tons or 13 percent less than the 1950 tonnage.

Shea nut production figures are not yet available. 1951 exports reached 18,803 tons. January and February 1952 exports amounted to 4,684 tons.

Sesame seed purchases from the 1951-52 crop totaled 11,620 tons as of April 3, 1952. This is considered almost the final figure. Next season's price will be a minimum of £36 per long ton (\$90 per short ton) with the buying season scheduled to open this month. The buying price for the 1951-52 season was set at £32 (\$80).

Final soybean purchases (to February 14, 1952) totaled 296,300 bushels. The buying price for the next crop has been set at £20 per long ton (\$50), but no efforts are being made to stimulate the production of this crop.

Sunflower seed production continues to be relatively insignificant, with a total of but one ton being purchased by the marketing agencies from the last crop. The next crop will be purchased at £20 per long ton (\$50).

**U.K. INCREASES
WHALE OIL OUTPUT**

The United Kingdom's production of whale and sperm oil from the 1951-52 Antarctic whaling operations, including output from the Leith Harbor land station in South Georgia, was 80,890 and 12,645 short tons, respectively, reports William Kling, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, London. The output of whale oil increased only slightly from the 78,703 tons produced during the preceding season. Sperm oil production, however, reflected the good demand for sperm oil at the beginning of the season and rose 27 percent above that of 1950-51. Second only to Norway, the United Kingdom's share of the total 1951-52 Antarctic pelagic production of whale and sperm oil amounted to almost one-fifth, excluding land station output (see Foreign Crops and Markets of May 19, 1952, page 455).

Of the 3 expeditions flying the British flag, that headed by the factory ship "Balaena" produced the largest combined volume of oil with 29,867 tons, followed by the "Southern Venturer" with 26,946 tons, and the "Southern Harvester" with 26,495 tons. The remaining quantity of oil--10,227 tons--was produced by the Leith Harbor shore station.

All of the whale oil produced by the United Kingdom in 1951-52 was sold to the British Ministry of Food. The price of £110 per long ton (\$275 per short ton) was agreed upon in mid-October 1951 for much of the production, but some whaling groups did not accept this price at that time and were forced to sell for £90 (\$225) later in the season when fats and oils prices declined. The contract price for the 1950-51 output was £100 (\$250).

**ARGENTINE MARINE OIL OUTPUT
UP SLIGHTLY IN 1951-52**

Final results of the 1951-52 whaling season by Argentine operators place the production of both whale and sperm oil at 8,390 tons, or somewhat greater than the 7,720-ton output of the preceding season, reports Charles C. Wilson, Assistant Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Buenos Aires. Whale oil made up 7,160 tons of the total quantity produced with 3,960 tons grading No. 1, 880 tons No. 2, 1,420 tons No. 3, and 900 tons No. 4. Sperm oil output of 1,230 tons made up the remaining volume. In addition, 2,580 tons of seal oil, 1,210 tons of fish oil (for more detailed information see Foreign Crops and Markets of May 12, 1952, page 433) and 5,400 tons of meat meal also were produced in 1951-52.

None of this season's production has been sold as yet. Quotations as of mid-May were 2.40 U.S. dollars per metric ton (\$2.18 per short ton) f.o.b. for each percent protein in meat meal shipped to the United Kingdom or Brazil, and £90 to £100 per metric ton (\$229-\$254) for whale oil.

SYRIA'S VEGETABLE OILSEED OUTPUT UP

Syria's production of vegetable oilseeds in 1951, excluding olives, totaled about 98,000 short tons, an increase of more than 30 percent from the volume produced in 1950, according to the American Legation, Damascus. The increase in total oilseed output was due entirely to the expanded cotton cultivation in 1951 following the highly remunerative cotton yield of 1950. The expansion in cotton acreage, however, reduced areas devoted to other oilseeds with subsequent reductions in output. The average yields for most oilseeds were low because of an insufficient supply of irrigation water. The commercial cottonseed crop of about 90,940 tons, although half again as large as in 1950 and about 93 percent of the total 1951 oilseed crop, was not proportionate to the area planted because of insect damage.

Sesame cultivation suffered most from the increase in cotton acreage, with only 2,200 tons being produced in 1951 against 6,600 tons in 1950. Other oilseeds produced in 1951 were apricot kernels-1,870 tons, hempseed-1,760; flaxseed-550 (19,680 bushels), peanuts-440, castor beans-220, and sunflower seeds-60 tons.

Vegetable oil production in 1951 was estimated by trade and industrial circles at 6,580 tons, as compared with 6,210 tons the year before. Cottonseed oil at 5,510 tons made up most of the 1951 output. In addition, olive oil production in Syria amounted to about 6,610 tons, an increase of one-half from 1950.

Total imports of vegetable oils and oilseeds into Syria in 1951 were 3,640 and 432 tons, respectively. Principal imports in 1951 were as follows: palm oil-1,110 tons; coconut oil-821; linseed oil-465; olive oil-279; and 298 tons of sesame seed. Exports from Syria in 1951 consisted almost entirely of 21,345 tons of cottonseed (mainly to Lebanon), 1,639 tons of sesame seed, 989 tons of cottonseed oil, and 84 tons of edible olive oil.

Cottonseed stocks, as of mid-May, were reported at about 50,000 tons. The abnormal stocks of 2,500 tons of apricot kernels and 275 tons of linseed oil were due to heavy carryovers and large imports, respectively. Olive oil stocks continue to be less than usual while most of the other oilseed and oil stocks were considered normal.

In 1952, the area devoted to cotton cultivation is expected to decrease from 1951 but probably exceed that of 1950. Areas of other oilseed crops may be largely returned to their former activity.

PHILIPPINE COPRA PRODUCTION DOWN SLIGHTLY

Philippine production of copra, coconut oil and desiccated coconut during the first quarter of 1952 totaled 229,500 long tons, copra equivalent, according to the American Embassy, Manila. This represents a slight decline from the 233,490-ton output for the corresponding period last year. Production in 1951 totaled 1,036,320 tons, of which approximately 90 percent was exported and 10 percent was consumed locally.

PHILIPPINE REPUBLIC: Coconut production in copra equivalent,
January-March 1952 with comparisons

(Long tons)

	1949	1950	1951 1/	January-March 1951 1/	1952 1/
Exports:					
Copra.....	556,613	691,722	760,036	169,827	161,561
Coconut oil as copra 2/.....	101,821	110,146	122,408	27,654	32,571
Desiccated coconut as copra 3/	67,551	84,922	50,701	10,214	7,595
Total as copra.....	725,985	886,790	933,145	207,695	201,727
Domestic utilization:					
Coconut oil as copra 2/.....	98,506	104,646	103,175	25,794	27,778
Total production as copra 4/	824,491	991,436	1,036,320	233,489	229,505
1/ Preliminary. 2/ Computed at 63 percent oil extration rate. 3/ Computed as 83 percent of copra equivalent. 4/ Excluding coconut utilized in the making of home-made oil and native culinary preparations.					

Sources: Associated Steamship Lines for copra and coconut oil data. Peter Paul (Philippine) Corporation for desiccated coconut export data. Trade representatives for data on domestic utilization.

The decline in production compared with the first 3 months of 1951 may be attributed to the sharp fall of the copra market and to typhoon losses. Copra prices during the past quarter declined to levels which were among the lowest recorded during postwar. In certain sectors of the country, this has tended to induce farm labor to turn from copra production for the time being to the cultivation of other presently more lucrative crops such as rice and corn. With regard to the typhoon of December 1951, it did not hit the principal coconut groves and the overall loss was estimated at only about one percent of the potential 1952 production. Nevertheless, some damage was inflicted and the current decline in production undoubtedly is a partial reflection of this.

In line with the seasonal trend of production, output during the current quarter may not vary materially from the first quarter level. However, output for the 3rd quarter should be somewhat higher as the rainy season, which starts in June, will have brought about the seasonal high in coconut output--barring unforeseen adverse developments.

Exports of copra and coconut oil during January-March 1952 amounted to 161,561 (revised) and 20,520 tons, respectively, compared with 169,827 and 17,422 tons in the comparable period of 1951. (For further detail see Foreign Crops and Markets, April 21, 1952.) Exports of desiccated coconut totaled 6,304 tons against 8,478 in the first quarter of 1951. During the year 1951, the Philippines exported 760,036 tons of copra, 77,117 tons of coconut oil, 42,082 tons of desiccated coconut, and 66,997 tons of copra meal, compared with 691,722, 69,392, 70,485, and 58,998 tons, respectively, in 1950.

Prices this year have been extremely low as compared with 1951. On the basis of opening monthly quotations, the January-May market this year averaged only 21.70 pesos per 100 kilograms resacada at Manila (\$110.24 per long ton) in contrast to 44.25 pesos (\$224.80) for the corresponding months in 1951. As against the high of 53.50 pesos (\$271.80) in 1951, the market this year reached only 28 pesos (\$142.25); and as against the 1951 low of 27.50 pesos (\$139.70) the 1952 market fell to 17.50 pesos (\$88.90). Coconut oil prices decreased from .54 pesos per kilo, Manila (12 cents per pound) on January 2, 1952 to .36 pesos (8 cents) on May 12.

(Continued on Page 564)

GRAINS, GRAIN PRODUCTS AND FEEDS

FINLAND'S GRAIN OUTLOOK

Exceptionally dry, cold weather prevailing in Finland during May has retarded the growth of grain crops, according to recent reports. Rainfall during the month was only about a third of normal and frequent frosts were reported. Unless conditions are exceptionally favorable, during the remainder of the growing season the outlook for the harvest during the current season is poor.

The unfavorable outlook for grain crops may further reduce Finland's degree of self-sufficiency in grains, which has been a subject of considerable concern in Finnish agricultural circles. It is pointed out that the percentage of consumption requirements covered by domestic production has been declining, and reached a low point of 55 percent in the current season. This contrasts with the prewar average of 80 to 90 percent.

No official acreage estimates are yet available. Some increase is expected in acreage under winter wheat. Interest in the earlier ripening winter wheat has been increasing, especially in northern parts of the country. Winter wheat acreage has been only about one-tenth of spring wheat acreage. However, damage to spring wheat in western Finland in 1951 caused by black stem rust is believed to have discouraged farmers from seeding the usual amount of spring wheat this season. Some of the acreage formerly seeded to spring wheat probably will be put into barley and oats this year.

U. S. RICE EXPORTS AT RECORD LEVEL

Heavy exports of rice from the United States in April of 1,295,000 bags (100 pounds) brought the total during the August-April period of the current marketing year to 11,851,000 bags in terms of milled. August-April exports not only exceeded those of any previous corresponding period but also set a record for the marketing year (August-July). The previous largest annual exports totalled 11,221,000 bags in 1949-50.

RICE: United States exports to specified countries,
April 1952, with comparisons 1/

Continent and country	August-July		August-April		April	
	1937-38:		1950-51:	1951-52:	1951	1952
	to	1950-51:	1950-51:	1951-52:	1951	1952
	1941-42:			2/:		2/
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags	bags
Switzerland	41:	89:	89:	20:	0:	5
Greece	64:	295:	295:	165:	99:	0
Belgium & Luxembourg . . .	66:	162:	162:	44:	3/:	1
Other Europe	257:	12:	11:	1:	3/:	3/
Total	428:	558:	557:	230:	99:	6
British Honduras	4/:	23:	15:	20:	5:	2
British West Indies . . .	3/:	23:	22:	52:	1:	1
Canada	194:	381:	327:	356:	7:	23
Cuba	2,750:	6,965:	6,028:	3,730:	240:	233
Netherlands Antilles . . .	4/:	25:	20:	15:	2:	3
Panama, Republic of . . .	4/:	3/:	3/:	10:	3/:	0
Venezuela	20:	326:	213:	197:	60:	6
Indonesia	4/:	9:	3:	1,479:	0:	0
Japan	4/:	326:	196:	3,076:	1:	361
Korea	4/:	271:	15:	2,461:	0:	627
Liberia	4/:	23:	22:	73:	0:	22
Saudi Arabia	4/:	104:	83:	66:	18:	5
Other countries	190:	57:	54:	36:	3/:	6
Total	3,582:	9,091:	7,555:	11,851:	433:	1,295

1/ Milled rice, including brown, broken, screenings and brewers' rice and rough rice converted to terms of milled at 65 percent. 2/ Preliminary. 3/ Less than 500 bags. 4/ If any included in other countries.

Bureau of the Census

Most of the April exports to countries not shown in the table were classified as milled rice, containing more than 25 percent whole kernels. Shipments of this type went to the following countries (bags of 100 pounds): Mexico 181; Guatemala 1,000; Canal Zone 23; Haiti 300; Colombia 30; Peru 10; Bolivia 250; Denmark 63; France 8; Kuwait 500; Indochina 4; Philippines 300; French Pacific Islands 20; and Western Pacific Islands 2,500. To the State of Bahrain were exported 900 bags of milled rice, containing not more than 25 percent whole kernels. Exports of rough rice to Guatemala and Nicaragua were recorded at 20 (13 in terms of milled at 65 percent) and 150 (98) bags, respectively.

COTTON AND OTHER FIBERCOTTON-PRICE QUOTATIONS
ON WORLD MARKETS

The following table shows certain cotton-price quotations on world markets converted at current rates of exchange.

COTTON: Spot prices in certain foreign markets, U.S. gulf-port average, and taxes incident to exports

Market location, kind, and quality	Date 1952	Unit of weight	Unit of currency	Price in foreign currency	Equiv. US¢ a lb.	
					Spot quo- tation	Export & inter- mediate taxes
<u>Alexandria</u>		:Kantar				
Ashmouni, FG.....	6-12	: 99.05 lbs.	:Tallari	: 82.00	: 47.21	: -----
Ashmouni, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 70.00	: 40.30	: -----
Ashmouni, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: 62.00	: 35.70	: -----
Karnak, FG.....	"	: "	: "	: 142.00	: 81.76	: -----
Karnak, Good.....	"	: "	: "	: 108.00	: 62.18	: -----
Karnak, FGF.....	"	: "	: "	: (not quoted)		
<u>Bombay</u>		:Candy				
Jarila, Fine.....	"	: 784 lbs.	:Rupee	:1/ 675.00	: 17.96	: 10.65
Broach Vijay, Fine.....	"	: "	: "	:2/ 785.00	: 20.89	: 10.65
<u>Karachi</u>		:Maund				
4F Punjab, SG, Fine....	6-11	: 82.28 lbs.	: "	:3/ 88.00	: 32.27	: 13.85
289F Sind, SG, Fine....	"	: "	: "	:3/ 93.00	: 34.10	: 13.85
289F Punjab, SG, Fine..	"	: "	: "	:3/ 96.00	: 35.20	: 13.85
<u>Izmir</u>		:Kilogram				
Acala I.....	6-12	: 2.2046 lbs.	:Kurus	: 273.00	: 44.23	: -----
Acala II.....	"	: "	: "	: 245.00	: 39.69	: -----
<u>Adana</u>						
Acala I.....	"	: "	: "	: 235.00	: 38.07	: -----
<u>Lima</u>		:Sp. quintal:				
Tanguis, Type 3-1/2....	6-10	: 101.4 lbs.	:Sol	: 485.00	: 30.83	: 6.97
Tanguis, Type 5.....	"	: "	: "	:3/ 460.00	: 29.25	: 5.35
Pima, Type 1.....	"	: "	: "	: 565.00	: 35.92	: 10.23
<u>Recife</u>		:Arroba				
Mata, Type 4.....	6-12	: 33.07 lbs.	:Cruzeiro:	: 300.00	: 49.36	: 2.4% ad
Sertao, Type 4.....	"	: "	: "	:3/ 345.00	: 56.76	: valorem
<u>Sao Paulo</u>						
Sao Paulo, Type 5.....	6-11	: "	: "	: 290.00	: 47.71	: 3.0% ad
<u>Torreón</u>		:Sp. quintal:				: valorem
Middling, 15/16".....	6-12	: 101.4 lbs.	:Peso	: 232.00	: 26.45	: 5.47
<u>Houston-Galveston-New</u>						
Orleans av.Mid. 15/16"	"	:Pound	:Cent	: XXXXX	: 40.40	: -----

Quotations of foreign markets and taxes reported by cable from U.S. Foreign Service posts abroad. U.S. quotations from designated spot markets.

- 1/ Reported 675.00 to 700.00 (18.63). Ceiling 820.00 (21.82).
 2/ Reported 785.00 to 805.00 (21.42). Ceiling 925.00 (24.62).
 3/ Nominal.

PORTUGUESE COTTON
IMPORTS SHOW INCREASE

Imports of cotton into Portugal during the first 8 months of the 1951-52 season totaled 145,000 bales (of 500 pounds gross), 27 percent above the 114,000 bales imported during the corresponding period of 1950-51, according to James O. Howard, Agricultural Attache, American Embassy, Lisbon. During the current season 117,000 bales have originated in the two Portuguese African Colonies of Angola and Mozambique, while 15,000 bales were imported from the United States and 8,000 from Brazil.

Imports in the entire 1951-52 season are expected to total about 190,000 bales, an increase of 30 percent above the 146,000 bales imported in the preceding season. Of this 1951-52 total, more than 75 percent, or about 147,000 bales, will be supplied by the Colonies. Imports from the United States will probably exceed 25,000 bales, compared with only 3,400 bales from this country in 1950-51.

On May 12, 1952, the Lisbon press presented a revised list of the items to be exchanged with Brazil during the 1952 calendar year under the trade agreement originally signed by the two countries on November 9, 1949. The announcement stated that Portugal would purchase 125 million escudos (\$4,375,000) of Brazilian cotton during the coming year. At current prices, this would represent about 20,000 bales of cotton. It is not expected that any of this cotton will reach Portugal during the current season but will arrive early in the 1952-53 season.

Consumption of cotton in Portuguese spinning mills during the first 8 months of 1951-52 totaled 115,000 bales, an increase of only 3,000 bales above the 112,000 bales consumed in the same months of 1950-51. Total consumption in the 1951-52 is expected to exceed 175,000 bales, roughly 10 percent above the consumption of 160,000 bales in the preceding season.

The local textile industry is reported to be operating at near full capacity at present, as opposed to the current slump in textile activity in most countries of the world.

F A T S and O I L S--(Continued from Page 561)

INDONESIA COPRA
EXPORTS DROP IN MAY

Indonesian copra exports during May 1952 amounted to 27,916 long tons, representing a decrease of 16 percent from April shipments. May exports were consigned as follows: West Germany, 12,467 tons; the Netherlands 9,990; France, 3,911; Singapore, 958; and Austria, 590 tons. Deliveries to oil mills totaled 14,222 tons.

Copra Foundation purchases amounted to 67,909 tons, of which 32,478 tons originated in East Indonesia and 35,431 tons in West Borneo. Purchases and exports during June are forecast at 34,939 and 30,510 tons, respectively.

On May 16, the copra price in East Indonesia was reduced from 75 to 70 rupiahs per 100 kilograms. This price was guaranteed until June 15.

